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Note changing the Name *Oligonema* to *Golionema*. *Botanical Gazette*, Vol. XVI. p. 267, 1891.

Pentstemon Haydeni, n. sp. *Botanical Gazette*, Vol. XVI. p. 311, 1891.

Atriplex corrugata, n. sp., and Notes on *Ranunculus glaberrimus*, Hook. and *Ranunculus Macauleyi*, Gray. *Botanical Gazette*, Vol. XVI. pp. 345-346, 1891.

A New *Astragalus*. *Zoe*, Vol. III. p. 52. San Francisco, April, 1892.

On Nomenclature. (In press.) *Botanical Gazette*, Vol. XVII., June, 1892.

Dr. Watson was engaged at the time of his death in the continuation of the Synoptical Flora of North America.

ASSOCIATE FELLOWS.

GEORGE W. CULLUM.

GENERAL GEORGE W. CULLUM was born in the city of New York on the 25th of February, 1809. While he was quite young his family removed to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he received an excellent preparatory education which well fitted him for admission to the Military Academy at West Point. He was entered, July 1, 1829, and graduated third in his class of forty-three members, July 1, 1833. He was then promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, in which corps he was further promoted to Second Lieutenant, April 20, 1836; Captain, July 7, 1838; Major, August 6, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, March 3, 1863; and Colonel, March 7, 1867. He was appointed Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, November 1, 1861, and received the brevet rank of Major General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, in recognition of his services during the Rebellion. July 13, 1874, he was retired from active service according to law, being over the age of sixty-two years.

General Cullum served actively over forty years as a constructor of military works and light-houses, as commander of Engineer troops, as Instructor and Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, as Aide de Camp and Chief of Staff to the General in Chief of the Army, and as member of various boards to devise seacoast and other fortifications, river and harbor improvements, etc.

He was distinguished as an author of numerous military, scientific, historical, and biographical works, and was a leading spirit in several scientific societies.

He died of pneumonia at his residence in New York City, on the 28th of February, 1892.

Between the time of his graduation and the breaking out of the Mexican War, he served as Assistant Engineer in the construction of Fort Adams at Newport Harbor, as Superintending Engineer of the construction of Fort Trumbull and Battery Griswold in New London Harbor, and Forts Independence, Warren, and Winthrop in Boston Harbor, of the pier and lighthouse at Goat Island, Newport Harbor, and as Assistant to the Chief Engineer at Washington.

During the Mexican War he was charged with devising and constructing sapper, miner, and ponton trains for our armies, and preparing a text-book on military bridges.

After the war he was placed on duty at the Military Academy as commandant of Sappers, Miners and Pontoniers, Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, etc. Here he remained until 1850, when his health was so broken down that he was compelled to go abroad on a sick leave of absence, which he spent in travelling through Europe, Asia, Africa, and the West Indies. The climate of Egypt completely restored him. In 1852 he resumed his former duties at West Point, and in 1853-54 he also superintended the modification of the Treasury Building in New York City. From 1855 to the breaking out of the Civil War he served as Superintending Engineer of the construction and repair of Fort Sumter, Castle Pinckney, Fort Macon, Fort Caswell, Fort Moultrie, Clark's Point, Fort Adams, Fort Trumbull, Battery Griswold, Willet's Point, and Fort Schuyler, and of the harbor improvements of Charleston. In 1858 he was a member of the Board on the Defences of New York Harbor.

During the Civil War he served as Aide de Camp to General Scott, as Chief Engineer and Chief of Staff of the Department of Missouri and of the Mississippi, and as Chief of Staff of General Halleck, then in command of the Army. In 1861-62 he conducted extensive military operations, more especially of an engineering character. His position as Chief of Staff was one of great responsibility, and afforded him an opportunity to exercise great influence on all the military operations of the war. In addition to these duties, his talents were required in those branches in which he was especially proficient, such as organizing systems of fortification and improving the ponton service, revising the programme of instruction at the Military Academy, etc. In this work he was sometimes associated with other officers, and the reports of the boards upon which he served mark one of the most important eras in the history of modern warfare. These reports were

the first to announce and formulate the radical changes that were demanded by the increased power of modern ordnance, and have formed the basis of all subsequent methods that have been adopted by the armies and navies of America and Europe. As General Cullum's talents and tastes rather inclined him to the literary part of the work, he was generally selected to prepare these reports. From 1861 to 1864 he was a member of the United States Sanitary Commission.

In 1864 he was appointed Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. From 1866 to 1868 he was stationed in New York City as a member of the Board of Engineers on New York Harbor, and from 1868 to 1874 as a member of the permanent board, whose duty it was to prepare all schemes of fortification required for the defence of the seacoast of the United States, and to advise the Chief of Engineers on all important points connected with river and harbour improvements. A complete list of his military duties is given in his own Biographical Register, Vol. I. pp. 535-537.

After his retirement from active service, in 1874, he devoted his time to literary work with untiring energy. He has been Vice-President of the American Geographical Society since 1874, and President of the Geographical Library Society of New York since 1880. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor from 1880 to 1882; of the Farragut Monument Association from 1880 to 1881; a delegate to the conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, held at Cologne in 1881, and of the International Geographical Conference, held at Venice, September, 1881. He has been a member of the Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy since 1870; a Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society since 1883; an Associate Member of the American Academy and of the American Historical Association since 1885.

The following extracts from the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, and from the Annual Report of the Association of the Graduates of the Military Academy, show the high esteem in which he was held by his associates.

"Resolved, that in the death of our first Vice-President, Major General George W. Cullum, U. S. Army, this society has lost one of the most eminent, useful, and devoted of its members. No one who has been connected with it during the forty years of its existence had a more comprehensive view of the importance of the inquiries to which its labors have been directed, or saw more clearly how much it might accomplish

for the benefit of mankind, if its resources were adequate to the great field before it. For the seventeen years during which he acted as Vice President, his efforts were untiring to make it what it ought to be, and what he believed it ultimately would become. He took upon himself a large share of those executive labors that are indispensable to the successful management of such an institution, overlooked its extensive correspondence and advised respecting it, gave much of his attention to the publication of the journal, and scarcely a day passed during those seventeen years that he did not come to the Society's house to supervise some matter of detail. The narrow limits of a resolution will not admit of an enumeration of all that he has done for our institution. We can only express our deep sense of our loss, our appreciation of his wide and accurate knowledge, and our high regard for him as a man." *

"General Cullum was a leading spirit in the organization of the Association of Graduates, in 1870. He was its most enthusiastic supporter, and it is safe to say that without his aid and assistance in its management the Association would not have survived the infant stages of its existence and lived to attain such a robust majority. General Cullum prepared more of the obituaries published in our annual reports than any twenty-five other graduates. He was ever ready to respond to a request to write the history of deceased graduates. He became a member of the Executive Committee in 1871, and was the Chairman from 1878 till his death." †

List of General Cullum's Publications.

Military Bridges with India Rubber Pontons, 1849.

Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy, 1850.

Translation of Duparcq's "Elements of Military Art and History," 1863. Systems of Military Bridges, 1863.

Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy, 1867, 1879, 1890.

Campaigns and Engineers of the War of 1812-15 against Great Britain. Struggle for the Hudson during the American Revolution, in the "Narrative and Critical History of America."

Fortification and Defences of Narragansett Bay, 1888.

Feudal Castles of France and Spain.

Numerous contributions to the publications of Societies, etc.

General Cullum's military writings were highly esteemed by those of his own profession, and the translation of Duparcq's "Military Art

* Bulletin Amer. Geog. Soc., March, 1882.

† Report, Ann. Reunion, 1892.

and History," which was presented in a most attractive form at the time of the Civil War, was eminently useful to the officers of the volunteer army.

His historical writings embodied the results of original and exhaustive research in the military history of several campaigns of the Revolution and of the War of 1812. He not only collected all documentary evidence on the subject, but devoted much time to a personal examination of battle fields and sites of ancient defences, and brought the light of his own military study and experience to bear upon the situation. These writings are accordingly of great value to historical and military readers, from the fact that these very fields are more likely than any others to become the theatre of future military operations.

Of all General Cullum's works, his Biographical Register is the most important. General Wright in his obituary notice says: "This work, which in its third edition is extended to include the class which graduated in 1890, is indeed a fitting monument to his memory. While so universally appreciated by the graduates of the Academy, it may be confidently asserted that no other of their number could be found to undertake so herculean a labor, which nothing but his will and untiring energy, combined with his love for the school to which he owes so much, could have carried to a successful conclusion." Every source of information, official and private, was exhausted to make the work accurate and complete; archives were ransacked, tons of manuscript were examined, letters by thousands were written, and almost countless interrogatories were put whenever there was a hope of gleaning any information at all reliable. Although General Cullum was an exceedingly frugal man, he not only defrayed the cost of publishing this work from his private funds, but made in his will a bequest of twenty thousand dollars for its continuance. All future American historians will depend upon it for important data. The Military Academy numbers among its graduates many who have been distinguished in all branches of civil life. The number who have made their impress upon the history of the country, and occupied high positions of trust in political life, or become distinguished as civil engineers or scientists, is hardly realized outside of their own circle. Accordingly, in reading the Register in its final form we follow the thread of American history throughout the nineteenth century.

From his economical habits, General Cullum had amassed a large fortune, which was still further increased by his marriage late in life with the widow of General Halleck, granddaughter of General Alex-

ander Hamilton. Leaving no immediate heirs, he bequeathed the greater part to the institutions in which he had been interested. The most important items were \$250,000 for the erection of a Memorial Hall at West Point, stipulating in his will that the sword, bust, and portrait of General Halleck should be deposited there; \$20,000 for mural tablets and painted portraits of deceased officers and graduates; \$20,000 for the continuance of Cullum's Biographical Register of the Graduates of the Military Academy, to be published decennially; \$10,000 to the Association of Graduates of the Academy; and \$100,000 for a hall for the American Geographical Society.

From this sketch it appears that, apart from his professional duties, he devoted his whole life to a few great objects. He was deeply impressed with the necessity of thorough military education. He believed that the country had already been saved or benefited in more than one instance by the skill and loyalty of the graduates of West Point, that a complete and unbiased record of their services would be the surest way to establish this belief, and that the certainty of such record in the past and future would also add to the *esprit de corps* and sense of responsibility of all graduates. He had no sympathy for the conduct of the few that joined the Confederate States in the Civil War, but stated the facts in unequivocal terms, and dropped their military record without further comment.

His historical writings were all directed to general questions of the military defence of the country against foreign invasion. His geographical labors absorbed the rest of his available time.

The wealth which economy and other circumstances had placed within his grasp was not squandered in personal indulgence, but reserved for posthumous work, directed to the same general purposes, excepting the portion bequeathed to relatives and friends.

It is not surprising that he appeared cold and undemonstrative to those who were not in perfect sympathy with his work and his method of conducting it. He had a few intimate friends to whom he was steadfastly attached. He was an excellent judge of character, and his criticisms of men and motives were often astonishing in view of the relations into which he had been personally thrown with them. He was interested in humanity at large, and this combined with his wide and varied experience, his general information, his refined manner, and a certain occult sense of humor to make him a very interesting companion.